

华中师大一附中 2018—2019 学年度下学期高一期末检测
英语试题

命题人：黄蕾 付伶俐 周肖庆 审题人：贺莉 时长：120 分钟 满分：150 分

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话，每段对话后有一个小题。从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Having a birthday party. B. Doing some exercise. C. Getting Lydia a gift.

2. What is the woman going to do?

- A. Help the man. B. Take a bus. C. Get a camera.

3. What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A. Tell Kate to stop. B. Call Kate's friends. C. Stay away from Kate.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a wine shop. B. In a supermarket. C. In a restaurant.

5. What does the woman mean?

- A. Keep the window closed. B. Go out for fresh air. C. Turn on the fan.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the man going to do this summer?

- A. Teach a course. B. Repair his house. C. Work at a hotel.

7. How will the man use the money?

- A. To hire a gardener. B. To buy books. C. To pay for a boat trip.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Schoolmates. B. Colleagues. C. Roommates.

9. What does Frank plan to do right after graduation?

- A. Work as a programmer. B. Travel around the world. C. Start his own business.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题

10. Why does the woman make the call?

- A. To book a hotel room.
B. To ask about the room service.
C. To make changes to a reservation.

11. When will the women arrive at the hotel?

- A. On September 15. B. On September 16. C. On September 23.

12. How much will the woman pay her room per night?

A. \$179.

B. \$199.

C. \$219.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What is the woman's plan for Saturday?

A. Going shopping.

B. Going camping.

C. Going boating.

14. Where will the woman stay in Keswick?

A. In a country inn.

B. In a five-star hotel.

C. In her aunt's home.

15. What will Gordon do over the weekend?

A. Visit his friends.

B. Watch DVDs.

C. Join the woman.

16. What does the woman think of Gordon's coming weekend?

A. Relaxed.

B. Boring.

C. Busy.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题

17. Who is Wang Ming?

A. A student.

B. An employer.

C. An engineer.

18. What does the speaker say about the college job market this year?

A. It's unpredictable.

B. It's quite stable.

C. It's not optimistic.

19. What percentage of student job seekers have found a job by now?

A. 20%.

B. 22%.

C. 50%.

20. Why are engineering graduates more likely to accept a job?

A. They need more work experience.

B. The salary is usually good.

C. Their choice is limited.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分35分)

第一节 (共10小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分25分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Visitors to Britain may find the best place to sample local culture is in a traditional pub. But these friendly pubs can be dangerous places of potential gaffes (失礼) for the newcomers.

A team of researchers have discovered some of the unknown customs of British pub—starting with the difficulty of getting a drink. Most pubs have no waiters—you have to go to the bar to buy drinks. A group of Italian youths waiting 45 minutes before they realized they would have to fetch their own. This may sound inconvenient, but there is a hidden purpose.

Pub culture is designed to promote sociability in a society known for its reserve. Standing at the bar for service allows you to chat with others waiting to be served. The bar counter is possibly the only site in the British Isles in which friendly conversation with strangers is considered entirely suitable and really quite normal behavior. "If you haven't been to a pub, you haven't been to Britain." This tip can be found in a booklet, *Passport to the Pub: The Tourists' Guide to Pub Etiquette*, a customers' rule of conduct for those wanting to sample "a central part of British life and culture".

The trouble is that if you do not follow the local rules, the experience may fall flat. For example, if you are in a big group, it is best if only one or two people go to buy the drinks. Nothing annoys the regular customers and bar staff more than a group of strangers blocking all access to the bar while they chat and hesitate about what to order.

21. The underlined word "sample" in the first paragraph probably means "_____".
 A. defend B. experience C. test D. record
22. The culture of pub in Britain is so developed to _____.
 A. encourage people to communicate with each other
 B. encourage more people to consume drinks
 C. attract more tourists to the pubs
 D. form its own character of culture

23. What does the author mean by giving the example of a group of Italian youths in Paragraph 2?
 A. British pubs don't always have waiters or waitresses.
 B. There is always a hidden purpose in most British pubs.
 C. It is quite convenient for people to get a drink in British pubs.
 D. Not knowing the custom of British pubs may cause inconvenience.

B

At first glance, the business world is no place for young women, as my co-founders and I have been told on many occasions. In spite of this pessimistic view of women's opportunity in business, we three college-age girl with zero experience in business started off with a highly ambitious goal: to start a seaweed farm in North Carolina, and grow as much seaweed as possible to help reduce carbon emissions (排放) and nutrient pollution from agricultural sources.

In the beginning, our ideas were either ignored or scoffed by the researchers from whom we sought help and advice. But we carried on with our research—if others wouldn't provide us answers, we weren't afraid to try to work them out ourselves. We discovered which species could grow in warmer waters, and we'd identified potential markets into which we planned to sell the product. We've spent the last two years setting up the first seaweed farm in NC, applying for a patent (专利) and competing with five final teams in front of the United Nations for \$1 million.

Despite all of our efforts, many industry experts remained unwilling to take us seriously. But as often happens in business, the same characteristics we were ignored for were, in reality, our biggest competitive advantage. Our age gave us the strength to bounce back from failure, and our background as environmental scientists, rather than businesswomen, helped us find new marketing opportunities. For every 10 farmers who claimed nobody would ever want to feed their cows seaweed, we found one who was interested. For every 15 cosmetics producers who refused to answer our cold calls, we stuck to the one with an interesting idea for a seaweed lotion.

Over the course of our early business development efforts, we have had access to a wealth of resources, programs, and individuals who work constantly to help us succeed. By staying focused on bringing our ideas to light, our team has demonstrated that entrepreneurship (创业) is exactly the right place for the hopeful.

24. What was the major cause for their difficulty in starting business?
 A. They were women. B. They were young.
 C. They lacked experience. D. They suffered prejudice.
25. What did they do to make their business successful according to the passage?
 A. They expanded their seaweed farms. B. They experimented on seaweed species.
 C. They got their product officially recognized. D. They consulted the United Nations.
26. What is the third paragraph mainly about?

- A. How they benefited from their weaknesses.
- B. How they got others interested in seaweed.
- C. How they made themselves more competitive.
- D. How they approached potential customers.

27. Which of the following can best describe the three women?

- A. Naïve and simple-minded.
- B. Ambitious and self-centered.
- C. Adventurous and persistent.
- D. Stubborn and courageous.

Given a choice, would Three Little Robots being chased by a big bad wolf A) build successively more wolf-resistant houses or B) kill the wolf with their nail gun? If you chose B), you're probably a robot who hasn't yet met Quixote, a learning system that teaches robots how not to kill by using fairy tales.

While Stephen Hawking, Elon Musk and Bill Gates try to scare us with tales of robots killing humans, a team of researchers at Georgia Institute of Technology is scaring robots by using fairy tales to teach them how to make proper decisions when faced with real-world dilemmas while lacking a moral (道德的) compass. They suggest robots can be taught moral behavior using books. Reading fairy tales or story books can help them learn what is good and bad and how to behave well in a society.

"Fables (寓言) from various cultures can provide artificial intelligence with social skills and role models essential to the peaceful coexistence of men and robots," scientists at Georgia Institute of Technology claim in a new study.

According to researchers, to make a robot understand the actions of a human it must first turn the moral lessons contained in fables into a specifically designed architecture of reasoning, compatible with artificial intelligence.

An early example of this reasoning is a system called "Quixote," named for the leading character of Miguel de Cervantes' classic novel. Quixote uses fable plots to give machine intelligence guidance for moral problem-solving and, depending on what deeds characters engage in, the system sends either reward or punishment signals, causing robots to act more humanely, researchers suggest.

The function of Quixote is dependent upon another system called "Scheherazade", a previous project started by the same team. Scheherazade collects different story plots from Internet and develops interactive stories. Those stories are then turned into decision flow-charts, providing a "huge number of branching paths" following every step taken.

Quixote is in the early development stage, according to researchers, noting that it works currently with robots that interact with humans in only a very small range of function.

28. What can we infer from paragraph 1?

- A. Robots are afraid of wolves.
- B. Robots are fond of fairy tales.
- C. Robots are advancing.
- D. Robots are constantly given choices.

29. What would probably happen if a tested robot chose to cut in line in public places?

- A. It would be punished by Scheherazade.
- B. It would apologize.
- C. It would reason with human beings.
- D. It would be rebuilt.

30. Which of the following best describes the function of Quixote?

- A. Quixote makes fables meaningful to A.I.
- B. Quixote gives robots intelligence.
- C. Quixote collects stories from Internet.
- D. Quixote is an independent system.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Donate Your Used Books

When it comes to donating used books, look beyond your local library or thrift store; there are plenty of incredible organizations making a difference in the world through the power of books. Here are some of the best.

Send used books to deployed soldiers

A great way to honor and support our troops is to donate books to *Books for Soldiers*. This non-profit allows users to sign into a database and receive book requests from individual soldiers. Mail-call days are some of the most highly expected events for them. 31.

Give them to the nation's poorest communities

Reader to Reader's impact has been incredibly wide-reaching and impressive. 32. The program specifically benefits the nation's poorest communities, from inner-city schools and Native American Reservations to impoverished, rural towns. Reader to Reader has donated over 2 million books to rebuild school libraries destroyed by Hurricane Sandy and other natural disasters like fires and tornadoes. By donating your books here, you'll make a huge impact in America's struggling cities.

Help prisoners get an education

Books for Prisoners is a non-profit student organization based at the University of California, San Diego. This incredible program donates books and resources to inmates from all over the country. Individual inmates write to the organization, often requesting specific books, dictionaries, and textbooks for their studies. Books for Prisoners, in turn, sends the requested materials in the hopes of furthering their education and helping to turn their lives around. 33. So you can help make their goals a reality by donating your used books.

34

Pajama Program supports children in unstable and uncertain living situations. This New York-based nonprofit generously donates books and pajamas to kids living in shelters, group homes, and temporary housing facilities. 35. However, by donating your books to Pajama Program, you can help kids feel safe, important, and loved.

- A. Send them to homeless children
- B. Education is key to a better life for them.
- C. So you can really brighten a troop's day with your literary gift.
- D. Nightfall is the weakest time for children.
- E. When the books arrive, they go to those who need them most.
- F. To your donation can also go to a school, county library, prison library, or nursing home.
- G. This charity is devoted to bringing books to under-resourced schools and public libraries across America.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I am often asked why reading is so important. I couldn't help but quote(引用) Tyrion Lannister from the book 'Game of thrones' written by George R R Martin. This conversation follows when Tyrion was asked why he reads so much:

"I have a realistic grasp of my own 36 and weaknesses. My mind is my 37. My brother has his sword, King Robert has his war hammer(战锤), and I have my mind ... and a mind needs books 38 a sword needs a whetstone(磨石), if it is to keep the sword 39." Tyrion tapped the leather cover of the book. "That's why I read so 40, Jon Snow."

To quote George R R Martin, "A reader lives a thousand lives before he dies. The man who never reads lives only 41."

An old farmer lived on a farm in the mountains with his young grandson. Each morning Grandpa was up early sitting 42 the kitchen table reading his book. One day the grandson asked, "Grandpa! I try to read the book just like you but I don't 43 it, and what I do understand I forget 44 I close the book. What good does reading the book do?"

The grandfather quietly 45 and replied, "Take that coal basket down to the river and bring me back a basket of 46."

The boy did as he was told, but all the water 47 before he got back to the house. The grandfather laughed and said, "You'll have to move a little faster next time," and 48 him to the river with the basket to try again. This time the boy ran faster, but again the basket was empty before he returned home. Out of 49, he told his grandfather that it was impossible to carry water in a basket, and he went to get a bucket 50. The old man said, "I don't want a bucket of water, I want a basket of water. You're just not trying hard enough," and he went out the door to watch the boy try again. At this point, the boy knew it was 51, but he wanted to show his grandfather that even if he ran as fast as he could, the water would leak out before he got back to the house. The boy again dipped the basket into the river and ran hard, but when he

52 his grandfather the basket was again empty. He said, "See Grandpa, it's 53!"

"So you think it is useless?" the old man said, "Look at the basket." The boy looked at the basket and for the first time realized that the basket was 54. It had been changed from a dirty old coal basket and was now clean, inside and out!

Son, that's what happens when you read the book. You might not understand or remember everything, but when you read it, you will be changed, inside and 55!!!

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|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 36. A. wisdom | B. strengths | C. shortcomings | D. disadvantages |
| 37. A. tool | B. weapon | C. equipment | D. instrument |
| 38. A. as | B. before | C. while | D. because |
| 39. A. fast | B. sharp | C. smooth | D. important |
| 40. A. few | B. much | C. little | D. many |
| 41. A. it | B. one | C. that | D. those |
| 42. A. at | B. down | C. along | D. besides |
| 43. A. confirm | B. believe | C. understand | D. convince |
| 44. A. quickly | B. finally | C. immediately | D. frequently |
| 45. A. turned up | B. turned out | C. turned away | D. turned around |
| 46. A. fish | B. coal | C. earth | D. water |
| 47. A. went out | B. flew out | C. dropped out | D. leaked out |

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 48. A. sent | B. asked | C. ordered | D. required |
| 49. A. breath | B. control | C. curiosity | D. consideration |
| 50. A. even | B. though | C. instead | D. however |
| 51. A. hopeful | B. necessary | C. impossible | D. important |
| 52. A. heard | B. arrived | C. glanced | D. approached |
| 53. A. useless | B. hopeless | C. helpless | D. worthless |
| 54. A. same | B. equal | C. strange | D. different |
| 55. A. out | B. around | C. anywhere | D. everywhere |

非选择题部分

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

Be cautious of Friday the 13th! Many people think the day is unlucky. 56 (fortune), there's only one Friday the 13th this year. As the legend goes, you should try not 57 (break) any mirrors, walk under a ladder, or even spill any salt. Why? Researchers say 58 is tough to find out how the tradition came into being. Many believe it has 59 (religion) origins. In the Christian faith, there were 13 guests at table for the Last Supper, which was held the day before the Friday 60 Jesus died. Now, Friday the 13th has become a cultural wonder. Many Americans avoid the number 13 all together, 61 (include) hotel rooms and airplane seat assignments. It even costs couples less to get married on the day. There are many other 62 (explain) behind the luckless day. Simon Bronner, a professor of American studies at Pennsylvania State University, 63 (believe) Friday the 13th is a way for people to pin their bad luck to a certain cause. The fact should be 64 there's nothing special about the number itself. After all, the number 13 65 (consider) to be lucky in some countries, like Italy.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

假定你是高一的李华, 得知第七届世界军人运动会 (the 7th CISM World Games) 将于 2019 年 10 月 18 日至 27 日在中国湖北武汉举行。请写一封信申请做志愿者 (volunteer), 内容包括:

1、写信的目的;

2、个人优势;

3、能做的事。

注意:

1、词数 100 左右;

2、可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

3、申请信的开头已给出, 不计入字数。

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am Li Hua, a student studying in a key middle school.

第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

When Ryan first turned up for Ms. Rose's class, he was kind of nervous because he'd heard Ms. Rose could be a real monster sometimes. But as Ms. Rose started with an overview of what they'd be doing during the year in a pleasant voice, she looked nice enough. Then with a more serious tone, she warned the students that she'd be giving them homework assignments, which were not to be handed in late, and they were to be completed fully. "No excuses! No extensions!"

That day she assigned the class its first homework. They had to do a sheet of math problems and read a short story. It wasn't due until Thursday, but she suggested they do it immediately that night. "Homework has a way of piling up," she said, her eyes narrowing slightly. But today was only Monday! There was plenty of time, Ryan thought.

So when school was over, Ryan and his friends ran off to play baseball. Exhausted after the game, he entertained himself with his favorite TV show, leaving his homework aside on his desk. Days passed quickly. Ryan was free of worries most of the time, while Ms. Rose just occasionally reminded them of the deadline, and that she wouldn't tolerate anyone not having done it.

Wednesday, after dinner, he suddenly realized that his homework was due next day. He raced to his desk and was greeted with the most curious thing. The pile of homework really had grown taller. Oh no! What was he going to do? It looked as if the papers had towered over him, almost soaring up to the ceiling.

He really needed to get started. He did a little bit here and there, but he kept getting distracted by other work waiting for him. Finally, he couldn't even locate the homework he'd started with. Frustrated, he gave up and went to bed. Ryan tossed and turned all night and had bad dreams of paper mountains burying him alive.

The next morning, when Ryan entered the classroom, he found Ms. Rose waiting, her faced dark with rage. Obviously, Ryan wasn't the only one who suffered from the mysteriously growing assignments.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

Failing to meet the deadline, the students had to watch as Ms. Rose transformed into the real monster.

Paragraph 2:

With a satisfied smile, Ms. Rose finally released everyone, but assigned the class some extra homework.

2019 春 · 高一英语期末考试参考答案——华一

一、阅读理解

21-23 BAD

24-27 DBAC

28-30 CAA

31-35 CGBAD (七选五)

二、完形填空

36-40 BBABB

41-45 BACCD

46-50 DDBAC

51-55 CDADA

三、语法填空

56. Fortunately

57. to break

58. it

59. religious

60. when

61. including

62. explanations

63. believes

64. that

65. is considered

